THE NEW STATES.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S CAPITAL.

PIERRE AND HURON LEADING RIVALS FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

HOW A CHOICE MUST BE MADE-HURON AND THE JIM RIVER VALLEY TOWNS.
FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE)

Copyright; 1889: By The New York Tribune Huren, South Dakota, April 19. It is said of an Eastern man who visited Iowa when it was in an early stage of the settling process and each town was making frantic efforts to attract immigrants, that he reported to his "Every city in Iowa is the finest city on earth. Every river is the noblest, widest, deepest, purest stream that ever flowed. Every farm produces more to the square inch than was ever brought out of the soil before, and as for the people, no such liars were ever born!" This story has here no other application than to emphasize the intense devotion of Western people to whatever is "their'n." "My town," is not only the very best town, away ahead of any rival, but there couldn't possibly be a better one. Whether perched on a Missouri River bluff, spread along the narrow and sluggish "Jim, or dropped right down on the flat prairie with never a pond or a hill within fifty miles, the my town is always unequalled and possessed of unique advantages sure to make it soon the great metropolis of the Northwest. An amiable and enthusiastic friend who drove me around one of the prairie cities in the Jim Valley solemnly assured me that I'd never seen a more picturesque sight than that presented by a little run of mounds, perhaps as much as six feet high, that extended for half a mile back of the town. I ventured to suggest that there was spot or two in the Adirondacks just a trifle more imposing, but he wouldn't have it so at all. Nothing, he said, could be more magnificent than that six-foot mound.

No wonder these plains, the "Great American Desert" of school-boy geographies, and as barren as a moor only ten years ago, are to-day covered with rich populous cities. Everybody has his immortal soul invested at its full value in his own particular place, and things hum and boom because they've got to. The first railroad car passed between this city and Pierre, 125 miles west, on the Missouri River, nine years ago, and not a single white man lived along the entire The men who went over on it spent their time shooting antelope which covered the prairies Droves of antelope two miles long passed within rifle shot. Huron's municipal seal shows a surveyor driving a stake in the ground with a lot of antelope standing off watching him. The scene is historic and occurred in 1880, where

4,500 people are living now. Huron is a Jim River town. The people are unwilling to accord their river any distinction not enjoyed by themselves, and, therefore, christened James, it is always called Jim. It runs for 1,200 miles, north and south, through Dakota, with barely enough fall to keep its waters in motion. The prairie land, for fifty miles on either side, slopes gently toward it and forms the " valley of the Jim," a phrase significant of good crops where rains are frequent, snows almost unknown and the temperature in winter generally 10 degrees higher than that of Chicago. In describing one of these Jim River towns, you describe all. They are the depots of shipment and supply for great block of surrounding agricultural country through which, stoneless and smooth, a plough can be driven a dozen miles without breaking a furrow. The fact that South Daketa cannot b looked upon as exclusively a wheat-raising coan try, but one more adapted to general farming, ha become established, and the farmers, with few exceptions, are growing more corn than wheat, mucl flax, small fruits in great abundance, and are rising sheen and cattle in immense herds. Those

grown wealthy, and the old "shacks," house thrown together of sods, logs or the roughest timber, are giving way to fine large modern houses, with barns to match. Only a few of the original sod "shacks" remain, but one of them, a few miles from Huron, contains a new \$1,20 piano and a buffet with cut glass decanters. There are but two rooms and but two occupants in the cut through here and there for doors and windows. The roof is made of cottonwood timber and the floor of Mother Earth. The old man says it's good warm house and will last as long as he does Huron is chasing the capital, and with true

Western avidity. When the people of South Da kota took a vote on the capital question in 1885. Huron led all the towns, with a couple of thousand votes to spare. Pierre, Huron's Missouri River neighbor, secured the second place and Sioux Falls, Chamberlain and the other towns came struggline along far behind the leaders. This vote was taken under the Sionx Falls Constitution, and in the hop that General Harrison, then in the Senate, would be able to get South Dakota into the Union. This plan fathing on account of the action of the Demo eratic House, Huron lost her advantage, for unde the Admission bill passed by the last Congress and now the enabling law, the capital question must be submitted again to the people. They will vote on it when they elect State officers next October, the race being free for all and all being in it. It is in no sense a partisan question. It will be decided by those town affiliations, on the one hand, and jeal. ousies on the other which are so striking a feature of settlements in the West. The first vote is no the final one. It decides simply where the capital shall be set up temperarily. That grateful boom goes to whichever town shall lead in the ballot and the first State Legislature is required to provide at the next general election for another free for-all fight for the permanent capital. If any town shall be so happy as to secure a majority of all the votes cast, it has the prize; but if not a third election must be called, and in it a choice must be made between the two towns that led on

There is much to be said for and against this method of choosing, and much is said both ways But it is probably as satisfactory a scheme as could be devised. It is concelled wherever I have been that the towns which led on the last ballot, Ruron and Pierre-the one the present centre of Copulation, the other geographically the centre of the State-will be very likely to lead again, though as to the order in which they will lead opinion is as shapeless as a crab. Huron knows for a certainty that she has Pierre on the hip, while Pierre is cocksure that the hearts of the people are fired with zeal in her cause. I have an opinion on the subject, but I shall wait until I am well out of Dakota before it escapes me.

Each town has advantages peculiar to itself, and both are working ardently and well. Both are on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and that powerful corporation is maintaining an attitude of dignified reserve. Pierre is its western terminus, and the point from which, when the Sioux Reservation is opened, it will proceed onward to the Black Hills. Huron is its Dakotan headquarters, where its trainmen live, and where it distributes \$30,000 a month in wages. Each town has a handsome, wellplaced site all ready for the capitol corner-stone, the larger part of Fort Pierre's present populate looked annoyed. and nobody is permitted to visit either town tion. They are a curious lot of people, and they without inspecting it.

All down the Valley of the Jim that wonderful A single well furnishes Huron with three times the flow she can make use of, and other wells selves. They are neither barbarians nor are they will bring capital into the place for manufacturing purposes. They call particularly for mills, pocking houses and canning factories. The grain is here, the pork is here, and so are the fruits and must talk in Sioux or mongrel French, if you exmusic in her was to be an interest of the words and must talk in Sioux or mongrel French, if you exmusic in her voice. She had hardly begun before

vegetables. Routes to the markets of the East and South are stready excellent, and are multiplying rapidly. The St. Paul and Manitoba system is here now, and is rapidly pushing on to Denver. This system gives Huron an air-line to the lakes, from which vessels carry freight seven months in the year to Buffalo, and so soon as Mr. Hill's quickly-moving plans are accomplished, his railroad will do the same work the year round. It is believed in the Northwest that the completion of these lines will enable merchants in Washington, Montana and the Dakotas to purchase their goods as cheaply in New-York as in Chicago. The cempany represents that it can carry wheat from Dakota to Buffalo for 15 cents bushel. The Northern Pacific has completed its surveys for a line from Morris, Minn., to Huron, which will furnish a competing outlet to Lake Superior. The Missouri Pacific line, heading now for Yankton, is quite certain to come onward into the State, and negotiations are

now pending for a right of way into Huron. In their educational and religious equipments all these Dakota towns have everything that could in any reason be asked of them. Making money fast, the people spend liberally. Anxious for their future, they are wise. Huron has about \$50,000 invested in school-houses, and church societies have buildings and well-organ ized parishes. Four National banks do a prosper ous business, and a second-class post-office is maintained, to which a salary of \$2,400 is attached. Few cities of 4,500 inhabitants in the East can boast of such an office, with a carrier system and half a dozen deliveries per day. Here, as everywhere else in Dakota, oppor tunities abound. They require little capital, out much fortitude and energy, for their practical improvement. The State has passed its experimental stage. It is no longer the home of saloonkeepers and gamblers. Its people maintain law and order as well as ever the Puritans did. They want population. They welcome strangers They ask no questions about your ancestry or your wealth, but if there is any country in which idlers starve and blackguards come to grief more suddenly and neatly than in another, it is the land of the Dakotas.

v.

PIERRE, OLD AND NEW.

ITS LAWLESS PAST AND PROMISING FUTURE

THE SHIPPING POINT FOR THE BLACK HILLS-RAILROADS AS COLONIZERS-AN EAGER CANVASS FOR THE CAPITAL. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE THURUNG. Copyright: 1889 : By The New York Tribune

Pierre, South Dakota, April 24.

It is a matter of surprise to visitors in this country that such small towns enjoy such remarkable railroad facilities. A place with thre or four thousand inhabitants often has as many is six great railway systems and a dozen train day connecting it in the shortest possible time with the entire country. The fact is, Dakota has been made by the railreads. Minnesota, Iowa. Nebraska and other Western States have shown them that it pays to open way for settlements, rather than to follow settlements. Three thousand miles of track had been laid in Dakota before the Territory contained a single town of more than con people. In other parts of the West settlercame along in wagon trains with a few blankets a few farming implements, a yoke of oxen, a little hard tack and a barrel of water as their only equipment. When they had turned the wilderless into wheat-fields, the railroads cautiously come along after them. Then it was seen that is fast as the tracks were lail cities arose to meet them and that no judicious railroad enter

ves of settlers turned toward the rich black soil of Dakota. The railroads perceived that if the took time by the forelock they could not only ould direct immigration and grow rich as well by the sales of land along the lines of their roads as by ordinary traffic. They took the risk the level prairies for \$3,000 a mile. They could alse bond for \$30,600, as some of them did, to the immediate good fortune of themselves, but, for sixty days. If it had been possible, under house-an old man and his daughter. He built of course, to the final ruin of their reads and house—an old man and his dungited.

their investors. But such of them as pursued a it would have been done. The police authorities the "shack" himself, piling sod on sod, with holes their investors. But such of them as pursued a it would have been done. The police authorities years to come. Under the Liberal and wise policy of Congress they were allowed to make out their own routes and to take for nothing a strip of out prospective town sites, took up two or three quate miles of lard around under the pre-emp ion law, at an expense of \$1.25 per acre, laid it out in lots, put up a few houses, gave the place name and waited for settlets.

They did not need to wait lone. A host o armers were waiting for the chance that now They were all ready to go wherever they and have a fair opportunity to market their roduce. They chased the railroads and gave an mmediate value to these town sites. Village after illage thus lifted itself upon the plains and the craine grass made way for grain. Industrious people could not help but make money, and the were the only class who had any motive for com-Their cattle ranged winter and summer upo he prairies, living on the richest hay that grows, ured as it fell upon the ground. They thrived and multiplied, while the settlers built their sod t in and sent it off to market. These facts tell the story of Dakota's development. They show low it is that a social condition has been ac omplished here easily and quickly which in other and thirty years had been spent in the severesi experiences with hardship and poverty. show why Dakota, save in the Black Hills district. has always been free from those deplorable evils

early settlements elsewhere. The only town cast of the mining lands which has ever known what it is to be dominated by amblers and desperadoes is Pierre, now the seen f as much that is peaceful and refined as can be found anywhere in the Territory. But before the railroads got into the Black Hills Pierre was the point from which they received all their supplies, and to which they shipped all their minerals. A wagon trail extended straight across the big Sioux Reservation, which separates all South Dakota east of the Missouri from the Hills. The eastern terminus of the trail was at For Pierre, a settlement on Indian land, and there by sufferance only, just across the river from Pierre. Though assuming a military name, For Pierre never was anything but a trading post fortified in the early days by the traders them selves. Pierre Choteau, the old French fur mer chant of St. Louis, established it in 1829, and put men there to stay during the winter and take turs from the Indians whenever they could be obtained. Then barges came up in the spring from St. Louis loaded down with provisions and trinkets, which were left as the capital for an other winter's bargaining. Choteau's men were mostly French Canadians. They were on good terms with the natives and made wives of the dusky maidens, whose half-breed progeny form have a curious town. It contains a most incongruous collection of houses, mud "shacks," log subterranean water-route which is so powerful huts, peacocky Queen Annes, Indian tents and at Yankton extends, and is available both as a mere corrals with sed roots. Its people have source of mechanical power and domestic supply. gradually become more Indian than French, though they resemble no creatures on earth except them afford for manufacturing houses from thirty-five civilized, neither savage nor tame, neither white to fifty horse-power. This is regarded by the not red. They wear clothes the sight of which people as a happy promise of the future, and they would make Chatham-st, sick with envy. They seen to have acither emotion nor ambition, but

Deyond the renen of all legal processes, for the listened with a delight unusual in an animal. When and the United States courts are too remote for listened with a delight unusual in an animal. When and the United States courts are too remote for listened with a delight unusual in an animal. When the finished he came and put his paw very gravely listed her check. and the United States courts are too remote for use. The Indiants call the male portion of Fort Pierre's population "squaw-men," a term which possesses two significations. It applies to such Indians as have shown themselves cowards, and especially to such as cry for mercy when undergoing the ordeal of the Sun Dance. It applies also to all white men who take Indians wives. It is to the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance is the processing to the sun to sale with the men who take Indians wives. It is to the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance is the processing to the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance. It applies also with the sun Dance is the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance. It applies also with the sun Dance is the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance is the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance. It applies also with the processing the ordeal of the Sun Dance is t not an uncommon sight within the Reservation to "squaw-man" inhabiting a log-but with his half-breed children, while his Indian wife true to her instincts, is occupying a teepce outside

Pierre, on the east bank of the river, is now fine, well-built town, full of enterprise and etivity, and waiting eagerly for the opening of the reservation. Eight ago, when the railroad came in, it ontained one of the wildest populations in the West. People began to concentrate so soon as the railroad pointed toward the river, and in anticipatien of a "boom" they filed their claims, started score or two of saloons and gambling dens and waited for victims. Those were bad days in Pierre. Filled with robbers and cutthroats, specuators, ranchers and traders, without the semblance of government, each man for himself, and relying only on his gan for protection, human life was of small value and crime of all kinds ran ram-Such of the people as were honest felt very There were no houses in the place, barge had come up the river with a little jag of lumber, which had been eagerly seized upon, but was almost useless for want of tools with which to asten it together. A couple of Chicago young men who learned of this situation conceived it an opsortunity to make money, and they spent their ast penny in the purchase of a carload of stoves and hardware. When it reached Pierre they had othing left to pay the freight bill with, but they aw an amiable-looking old fellow on the street and they told him their story. He went with them to the depot, paid their bill of \$250, and they established themselves in a shedded corral. Neither of them knew the first thing about the hardware usiness, and their involces not having arrived, they could only guess at the proper prices. They made no mistake in guessing, however. One of their customers wanted a pick. They fished out a pick and told him the price was \$4 75.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "Do you know what this pick cost you?"

Well, since you put the question," they re alied. " we may as well own that we don't."
"It cost you about sixty cents," he said. nust have the pick, and, if \$4 75 is your price I'll have to pay it, but it seems to me that \$1 25

ould be more like the fair thing." They said they didn't want to cheat him, and took his \$1 25. Not all their customers, however were as well posted in hardware prices as this one and when their invoices arrived they found they ad cleared something over 500 per cent on their avestment. They decided that the hardware isiness was a good one to remain in.

The aristocracy of Pierre and its ruling element vere all saloonkeepers. They and the desperadoe ran the town. Nobody ventured out of his shack" at night, unless he was a robber, and even then nobody supposed to have money was safe. Men were "held up" in broad daylight. Murders were ordinary happenings. Bands of robbers prowled the streets after dark, down resisting doors, and if they thought their victims lying, or even if their expectations of plunder were not fully realized, they would hoot a man down where he stood with as little esitancy as if he were a coyote. This sort of thing, of course, did not last long. Robber were met by regulators, murders by lynchings One festive desperado who had ridden horseback through the town shooting at random was finally aught in a "shack" and literally perforated with bullets.

one of two "old-timers" remain, minus an arm er a leg, or gullied through with a buildt, a reminder or the glotious post. But the Pierre f to-day is not only a changed, but a new Pierre. It possesses a handsome jail, but the jail is a white elephant. There hadn't been a soul is it for six months, until the other day, when the town went wild with delight on learning that a man had been caught drunk and disorderly and was actually to be imprisoned in the jail the law, to put him in for life there is no doubt their clutches need hope for mercy. They built has had just three mmates since it was opened. for whose benefit the sum of \$150 has been clarged against the county. These facts tell more elequently that any language can of the eneral condition of the community.

Pierre's situation is such as to make the Indian question one of the greatest moment in all her calculations. That part of the reservation which s to be opened for settlement under the Dawe bill is directly across the river, and Pierre is the nearest point through it to the Black Hills To reach Deadwood from Pierre by rail now on must travel through easter) Dakota down int-Iowa and Nebraska, a distance of 1,200 miles One could as easily and more cheaply go to New-York. Across the reservation the distance is but 160 miles. So soon as the way is clear, the Chicago and Northwestern will span the Missouri with a bridge, and push its Dakota line directly into the Hills. This means everything to Pierre, and not only to Pierre out to all Central Dakota. While there are no public lands left outside of the reservation in the southern division of the State, there is any amount of hand to be bought at from \$5 to \$5 on acre, and prices along the railroad between Huron and Pierre are even lower. This stretch of country is thinly settled. It is too near the forbidden track whence nothing of value is to be derived, to sell well. So soon

eknowledge that they are going to have the capital if it costs them half the town. A large fund has been raised for campaign work. Messengers are being dispatched all through the State with Pierre literature, and the regular political canvass is being conducted in the regular political way. The other night I stopped for an hour or two at a little prairie village waiting for a train in which to complete my journey. A shabby, ten-by-twelve hotel offered the only chance of obtaining a supper, and being desperately hungry. I concluded to take it. The landlord looked me over carefully, and drawing me aside, said in a friendly way: "Lookeryere: I'm in a tight fix to-might owin' to hard luck in a game of poker. Jest len me ten dollars, woncher?"

I demurred, said I hadn't it to spare, and looked annoyed.

"O, well, now," said he," "don't git mad. "Tain't with gittin' mad over. Jedgin' from the size of yer bag, I thort you was one o' them. Pierre-fer-the-capital fellers, an' I knowed they'd let me have the tenner quick enough. But it's all right. Supper, bey? Certainly." L. E. Q.

From Wide Awake.

During Mr. Whittler's recent birthday celebration he was visited among others by Mrs. Julia Houstoa West. After dinner Mrs. West was asked to sing, and seating herself at the plano she began the beautini ballad of "Robin Adair," singing it as she can train in wheh to complete my journey. A shabby,

During Mr. Whittier's recent birthday celebration he was visited among others by Mrs. Julia Housto, West. After dinner Mrs. West was subal.

pect to draw them into conversation. They are himself by his side, watched her, as if fascinated, and

SOUEEZING THROUGH NARROW PLACES.

TWO STORIES BY THEATRICAL MEN ABOUT BOR ROWING MONEY WHEN IN GREAT NEED OF IT.

Some theairfeal men have a happy-go-lucky way o getting through life which would cause most people troubles are not troubles at all. that they hardly give them a second thought. self, expressed it the other day, a " part of the bust ness." He and a number of actors were sitting his office at the time when a man known to all know that they borrow money. That, too, is a "pare of the business." So when the man came in he pulled forth two ten-dollar bills and handed them ov the manager without any ceremony. Had not the group been in the office, the story of how the money As the manager stuffed the bills into his pocket, ho There was nothing for the borrower to do. accordingly but to tell the story. "Of course I was broke," he began, "but I did not

mind that. I was-walking up Broadway, perfectly contented and cheerful, when as luck would have it met my own mother and sister. They were live in Connecticut, but they had come to New-York to do some spring shopping. They declared I might take them around to Delmonico's for luncheou and I thought so, tou. So to Delmonteo's we went and it never occurred to me until we had got in to necket. I did not know just what to do about the heir pleasure, I did nothing. The luncheon thos nired and hungry shoppers ordered would have fright-med me at any other thme, but situated as I was I me way of getting out of my difficulty. At lasa messenger boy called and posted him off with

ote, begging him not to fall me.
"You may easily imagine how I felt as I sat there waiting for that boy to come back. I had already ounded my mother and sister and found that there uncheon. My only hope was to keep the meal going, and as a last resort I plucked up an appetite and gavanother order myself. It was served in the shorts time in my experience, and still that how had no one. Things were becoming critical. As for me, was despeciate. I had made up my mind that if it worst came to the worst I should go to the cashis and brave the thing out, but I still clung to the hor centred in that messenger boy.

"I had about exhaust of his last excuss for definition

THE WOMEN STOOD ON THE SEATS.

A COMPANY OF LUTTLE BOYS MAKE A COMMO TION ON AN ELEVATED THAIN.

six diety and happy little gamins got on a train o sixth ave, elevated railroad at One-hundred ind-fifty lifth st. one afternoon a few days ago so a poorhouse in Pierre three years ago, and it and in spite of an apparent long tramp, were vivacion disreputable looking one. The lid carried it carefully owever, and when crowded in getting on the train nt his arms, about it to protect it from the ellions of

The women in the car looked upon the little box essed seemed to have no effect, upon the effervescen metly. The boy with the cherished bundle held i

At One bundred and twenty lifth st., while every on cas watching a fat German woman trying to sit the handle-relief became active. He quickle

as the Dawes bull has done its work an immediate impulse will be felt in all this territory.

Pierre is making a fierce campaign for the capital. In every letter her citizens send away is inclosed an elaborate description of her natural resources and of the reasons why all wise and intelligent people will surely vote for Pierre. She is shown to have the finest site in Dakota for the capital buriding. A clart in vivid white, red and green proves here to be the geographical centre of the State. Wherever you go, you see the lettered inspiration posted in flaring colors, "Pierre for the capital." Her citizens frankly acknowledge that they are going to have the ub then put his handberchief in his pocket

WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN.

From The Norwich Emiletin. A Norwich woman who puts up the best of straw-berry jam, and labels the cans "strawberry Jam put up by." was surprised to find a can empty the other day, and adultionally labeled: "Put down by the tramp who split would for his breakfast."

ALL RIGHT WITH ONE EXCEPTION.

charge, carelyssly.

- Did you! ** eagerly inquired Mr. Kenny. ** What was the matter!**

" You were both on backwards.**

THE DUTCH REGENCY

KING WILLIAM'S HOPELESS CONDITION-THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Paris, April 9.

The last male member of the great Dutch branch of the House of Nassau has failen into a state werse than idiocy, The disease of the kidneys from which, with other maladies, he suffers, reduces him to a state of infantine weakness and clouds his brain to that extent that thought has been extinguished. The feeble remains of intellect are only shown in pecvishness and gloom. An attempt was made the other day by his male attendants directed by doctors to walk him up and down his room. But the absence of co-ordination in his movements showed that not only was area in the blood putting out the intellect but that the posterior cords of the spine had undergone degeneration. He is drugged with morphine, which has a sedative effect on the nerve which governs the secretions of the organ which is the primary cause of his disease. Zola only would have the courage to describe his state. way of the transgressor is truly hard. Relatively to his subjects the King was a good man. But he was in private life a sultan, and a harsh, overbearing husband (to his first wife and father. He was frequently the rival of his eldest son in his amorous adventures. The King of Holland was a great-grandson of the Czarina, Catherine II, and inherited her amorous tempera ment, without her evenness of character. was his misfortune to fall desperately in love with Malibran, the great singer, when he was a youn man, and he had not forgotten her when h father and mother obliged him to marry the niece of the latter, Sophie of Wurtemburg. was a woman of a strong mind, which she had cultivated highly, and of a shrewd, sarcastitongue. Some of her sayings about him came

married, out of patriotism, nine years ago. The Little Orange, as the Datch call the only offspring of his marriage, is descended through her grandmother on the maternal side-the late Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont-from the German Ducal Nassaus. It seems a misfortune for the Netherlands that she is not a boy. But women being more successful as monarchs than men, perhaps her sex, which bars her from ruling over the Duchy of Luxemburg, is a ble-sing in disguise. Already there the poor little Princess is the object of matrimonial projects. The German Crown Prince and a fourteen-year-old cousin of his, Prince George, the son of Prince Albert of Prussia, are to be sent to study at a Dutch uni-Prince Baldwin of Belgium is also poken of. He is the eldest son of the Count of Flanders, heir presumptive to the Belgian throne However, it is doubtful whether the Dutch would like their future Queen Regnant to be wife of a Catholic Prince; and it is quite certain that the Belgian Ultramontanists would look with an anary eye at the marriage of their coming King with a Protestant Princess. There would be certain bickering about the religion of the probable offspring of the marriage. I do not suppose that the danger of both Belgium and the Netherlands being eiten up by the German Empire would make agreement possible between Reformed Datel nd Belgian elericals. The Catholic subjects of King Leopold are quarrelsome, and understand nothing of the "live and let live" principle. The Regency is proclaimed, both in the Nether-

back to his ears and he became her most bittet

enemy. When death had left him childless I

ands and in Luxemburg, where the Dake of Nasau is Regent. King William, when he felt that is constitution was breaking up, appointed a coincil of Regency, in which every party and Christian ereed professed in his State is repre ented. There is even a Catholic councillor. The Queen's power will be chiefly social. As the great fortune of the King's late brother, Prince Henry, is settled on her, she will be very wealthy. She till have the use of the superb jewels of Anna Pa lowers, her grandmother-in-law, and of several paleres during the minority of her daughter. The late King had many natural sons, and acknowledged They are for the most part well-bred, entlemently men; of literary and artistic tastes The dangl ters are also legion. They received hand one dowries and made advantageous matches.

The Duke of Nassau is one of the richest Princes in Germany. His wealth had three sources-landed estates, the feudal right before the revolution penetrated into Rheaish Germany de population of his State as soldiers, and gambling tables. Previous to the erection of the new German Empire, the tables and all the expenses of road-making, streetghting, bridge-building, etc. In 1866 the Duke of Nassan saded with Austria and Hanover against Prussia. All his estates were sequestrated. But the money was in safety. He made up his quarrel with the German Emperor on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter, the Princess Hilda of Nassau, and his Majesty's grandson, the Hereditary Prince of Baden. On his way to Italy, the present German Emperor had a call when staying with the Grand Ducal family of Baden in their sent in the isle of Mainer, in Lake Constance, from the Duke. The visit was contially received and returned the same day, and a friendly correspondence has since gone on. But there may soon be cause for quarrelling. The Duke has a proud, intractable temper, and the Emperor cants to reduce him as Regent Lux-mburg to a state of vasselage.

A friend who occupies one of the greatest positions in that country, tells me that there are al ready strained relations. At Rerlin they want the Duke "to take rank as a German Prince, which he is prevented from doing by the treaty of secundity of 1867, agreed to by the great Powers," A short time ago the Emperor had a talk on this subject, says my friend, with the Grand Duke of Baden, who repeated it to the Duke by William's desire. It was pointed out that neutrality dies not protect Lux-mburg the fortresses of which were razed in pursuance with the treaty in ques-tion from France, which sees in the Duchy her best road into Germany. Luxemburg is already bring it into the Confederation, which could be Frowning. done by the Duke denouncing the treaty of neutradity? This treaty arcse, I may here mention, out of the situation created twenty-two years ago by the Kinz of the Netherlands having secretly old Luxemburg to Napoleon III. Bismarck, hefore Sadowa, would not have minded this sale. But after Sadowa he minded it greatly, and there was near being a quarrel between Flance and Prussia about it. Lord Derby devised the treaty of neutrality, which was a sort of slig-knot settlement, and the fortress of the capital was razed. What Emperor William wants is to escate there | another Metz or Strisburg, and so form an impregnable triangle of strongholds. The Regent does not like this. He says that he must not as a



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Oriental Bronzes, Screens, Baskets, Fans, Silks and Dress Goods, India Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and Embroid.

500 STYLES JAPANESE FANS.

and-half Republicans nd-nair repulsions and of Aunate or carries who are thinking of railring cound the elder yearb, who means to see a fix-inction as a seldier. The Comte de Paris is reported to be deeply chagrined at this family

is reported to arrangement.

Mademoiselle Clinchamp kept for years watch and ward at St. Firmen, in the Forest of Cland 17, over the Princess of Salerno, mother of the Duchess of Aumaio, who died twenty years ago, the d'Aumaio who died twenty years ago, the ed relative, and enjoy some he Mademoiselle Clinchamp from Countess of the Holy Renan Empire. The d'Aumale lives in strict retirement, the in marter to gout, and often confined by it to bed for days. The youths whom he is received a wish a wish to adopt have been brought of

EDISON'S FIRST BANK CHECK

finally sold his patent on the mid to the Western Union Telegraph), and was coming over to New

and appeared to be puzzled what to do with it. He knew that he had seld a patent to the Western Felon Company for 240,000, but he did mit see any more Observing his perplexity, Ceneral Leffects took how that if he would get the check embed. "Said strict? said Edison, "after surefully folding up the "hick at went toward Wall st. So more taken in the way of doing business that I thought while on the way that if any man should come on to me and offer me two clear thousand dollar bills for that piece of paper, I should give him up the check very nin &?" arriving at the Pank of America he hesitated entering, fearing still that something might be rentering, fearing still that conserved up courses at At last, however, he musiceed up courses at At last, however, he musiceed up courses at the how that General its had felt him be would get his money to personal death and half-tremblingly showed his check the cashler, latter scrutinged it closely, cave Edwar &

k away with the chemical recent Union and out to burned back to it. Western Union and out conduct get any money. Conoral Lefters to a man with him to blendify him. He said 115 L Mr. Thomas A. Edison, to whose order to his draw?

Ob. any way to said the bank, it doesn't make an difference to me so fond as I get so make. Fifteen was given \$20,000 in large tell. After the bank the roll the two wads of \$20,000 seek had after the bank to seek the said make a treak to come as tightly as possible, and make a treak to come of Wall St. as quick as he could. The next day better was not of Wall St. as quick as he could. The next day better the property of the country at New-York. VERSAULE ADJECTIVES.

From America. A man she likes, lee-cream. spring hat, spring hat, se Hay of Naples. A tragely, in awres.

does not like this. He says that he must not as constitutional sovereign, and according to the Chambers of his little State. They are Conservative and, in the healthy sense of the word, Particularist, and don't want to share in the costly military glories of the Confederation. Prince Henry, who governed for the Prince of the Netherlands, spent all his income in Luxemburg when he was Governor, and had no used has allowance. Even were the Chambers to wish to denounce the treaty, the Duke thinks they would not have the power, the position of the Duchy being as much an international one as that of Switzerland or Belgium. Engiand night wash her hands of the affair. But what would France and Russia say?

The Duc d'Aumale, it is well known, in marrying Mademoiselle Clinchamp regularized an irregular situation. That person is the daughter of Baroness Chinchamp, for many years Lady of Honor to the late Duchess of Aumale, to whom his became reader. She has two sons. The clder is twenty one years old. The younger is eighteen or there abouts. Under French law they cannot be made legitimate. Their father can adopt them. He is taking measures to give them the status of alopted children. It seems that there are a number of half-